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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

One Cause for Great Thanksgiving. This is from a correspondent in Springfield, upon the Connecticut River:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Could such men as the Hon. JOHN HAY, our Secretary of State, and the Hon. MYRON HERRICK, the Governor-elect of Ohio, be improved upon as candidates respectively for nomination for President and Vice-President in 1904?

" As a reader of THE SUN for many years I would like to have you come out and give your candid, PUBLICO. " SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24."

The qualifications of the Hon. MYRON T. HERRICK for high executive responsibility will be better known after he has become Governor.

The qualifications of the Hon. John HAY for the office of President of the United States are not at this time under discussion, except as they may be discussed in a private and entirely unauthorized way among citizens who admire his character and appreciate his great public services.

Yet in response to the invitation of our correspondent we are perfectly willing to "come out" and say this: Of all the causes for giving to Divine Providence profound and devout thanks to-day, not the least is found in the circumstance that JOHN HAY is at this time the Secretary of State and the principal adviser of the President.

A Decision as to Club Rules.

An English judicial decision concerning clubs has stirred up much discussion in the London clubs and has also attracted attention in the same sort of associations in New York.

The decision, rendered by Mr. Justice JOYCE, was that the Oxford and Cambridge Club had no power, by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present and voting at the annual meeting of the club, to alter a rule by raising the annual dues payable by each member. As no appeal was taken, the decision is of importance, and, moreover, at present it is the only authority any longer. The miners' union reon the question raised.

The Oxford and Cambridge Club, founded in 1830 for men educated at those universities, originally fixed its annual dues at five guineas, but in 1832 raised them to six guineas, in 1867 to seven guineas, and in 1881 to eight guineas, and the validity of the alterations was never questioned. When, in 1902, however, they were increased further to nine guineas, by a majority of the members at the annual meeting, Sir RICHARD HARINGTON, who had been into Montana and warned never to come elected a member in 1886, refused to pay more than the eight guineas required by the rule in force at the time of his election. He took the ground that there was no power in the general meeting to, alter the rule, and brought action against the committee of management to restrain them from erasing his name from the list of members. The course taken by Sir RICHARD HARINGTON was not unexpected and whimsical, for he had given notice of his intention to test the validity of the alteration, and had the support of other members of the club. It seems that the fixed expenses of the club had increased so much as to make necessary the getting of more income, but there were differences of opinion as to the proper manner of raising it, some of the members advocating an increase of the annual dues, or subscription, as it is called in London, in the case of new members only.

Many of the rules of the club are substantially the same as those prevalent in our own clubs. New members are elected by ballot, at which at least twenty members must vote, and one black ball in ten excludes. The new member is not admitted until he pays his entrance fee and his first subscription. Unless the annual subscription of a member is paid on or before March 1 of each year his name is erased from the list of members. One of the rules provides for an annual general meeting, "for general purposes," in May, and another fixes the number of members at 1,170.

In his decision Mr. Justice JOYCE held that when Sir RICHARD HARINGTON joined the Oxford and Cambridge Club "he became entitled, on payment of his entrance fee and subscription, to the benefits and privileges of the club" under "the then rules and regulations, not such rules and regulations as may be ordained from time to time, but 'the following rules and regulations.' " "In other words, he agreed to be bound by the written contract that is to be found in the rules" and "those rules did not, nor, indeed, do the present rules, contain any provision for the making of amendment or alteration from time to time."

Mr. Justice JOYCE held, therefore, that "there is no power in the majority of the members to alter those terms and the constitution of the club, as they may think fit, against the wishes of a minority when such a power forms no part of the written contract by which the members are bound." "A club is not a partnership, or even a quasi-partnership, for many reasons, nor indeed in a partnership can a majority overrule the will of the minority in such a matter as this, unless it be so provided by the articles." "If the majority here," he added, "can raise

contracted by the committee." Accordingly, the decision was that "if the plaintiff insists upon it I am compelled o come to the conclusion that he is en-

titled to the injunction." Very naturally, this decision has provoked much adverse discussion in the London clubs, for it is, in substance, that Sir RICHARD HARINGTON on entering a club became entitled to the benefit of an absolute contract by the other members that in paying the yearly subscription fixed at the time, and no more, he should be entitled to its benefits and privileges.

So far as our New York clubs are conerned, however, this decision is only nteresting for philosophical discussion, since here, generally, the articles of club associations provide for the amendment of the constitution and rules by methods of procedure laid down in them precisely. Of recent years, very many of our considerable clubs have increased their annual dues without protest from their members, their action in so doing being strictly within the authority granted by their constitutions.

The Miners' Union and the Flag of the Union.

As a result of a miners' strike a state of affairs has been brought about in Colorado which is perhaps as critical as that which in Idaho, in 1892, culminated in the Cœur d'Alène riots and in such a reign of murder, arson and general anarchy that an entire county was formally declared by Governor WILEY to be in open insurrection.

In a recent news despatch from Denver those who are in a position to understand the gravity of the crisis are quoted as comparing it with that which preceded the bloody period of mob rule at Cœur d'Alène, and as expressing their belief that it will so appear to Gen. BATES, who, as a military expert, has been sent to look over the ground with a view to reporting on the necessity of sending a force of United States troops to the scene of trouble.

These Cœur d'Alène riots of eleven years ago last July still rank as having eached the high water mark of outrage and violence in that department of organized labor which undertakes to control the miners. The nominal cause of the trouble was the refusal of the members of the Mine Workers' Association to pay unskilled laborers the same wages as were paid to the skilled. There was no hint or suggestion of an intent to cut the wages of miners. On the contrary, the mine owners offered to enter into an obligation to pay miners the union scale of prices.

What the mine owners did object to was paying mere shovellers the same high wages as the skilled men who did the mining. The mine owners represented that it was in the Cœur d'Alène mines alone that the union insisted on shovellers receiving miners' wages. They refused to submit to the injustice fused to yield, and in the early part of January, 1892, the Gem and Union mines ceased work.

There was no serious disturbance until about May 1, when four men attempted to resume work in one of the closed mines. Under the leadership of JOHN TOBIN, president of the Miners' Central Union, a mob forcibly ejected these men from the mine. Two of them refused to join the union and were escorted by an angry mob over the line

Then followed the usual routine. court restraining the union miners from strings in palm-girt terraces. No more interfering with the operation of the mines. Non-union miners were imported and an attempt was made to Gangs of lawless men boarded North. ern Pacific trains, terrorizing passengers while searching for men supposed to be on board and on their way to work in the mines. The railroad company appealed to the Governor. Governor WILEY of Idaho happened to be a man who in no way resembled former Governor STONE of Pennsylvania. He did not consult the political oracles. He went to the scene and investigated for himself. Then he issued a proclamation calling upon the riotous bands to disperse and threatening, if order was not restored, to declare Shoshone county in a state of insurrection and to call out the State

The strikers paid no heed to the warning. The waylaying and ascaulting of non-union men became more and more frequent. From the unions in Montana the Idaho unions received constant sympathy and substantial support in their campaign of assassination. The mines were barricaded and guarded by armed men and were virtually in a

On July 11 there was a pitched battle. In the town of Gem that day an armed mob made a systematic attack on the Frisco mine, in which were seventy miners and an armed guard. The battle raged for several hours and six men were killed outright. The defenders of the mine held their ground stoutly. Seeing that they could not be driven out by open attack, the strikers got together 750 pounds of giant powder, put it on a Union Pacific car and sent t crashing down the track to the mine, where the powder exploded, blowing

the mine mill to atoms. As many of the defenders of the mine as were left alive at this point hung out a flag of truce. There was a conference and such a formal surrender as might have been made to a lawful military force. After giving up their arms to the outlaws, the defenders of the mine were marched to the miners' union hall

as prisoners of war. When Governor WILEY heard of this outbreak he acted instantly. The State troops of Idaho were inadequate to cope with the situation, just as the State troops of Pennsylvania, even under Gen. Gobin's admirable handling, were inadequate to cover the wide theatre of murder, arson and anarchy in the anthracite coal regions last year. Goverthe subscription to nine guineas, I do not | nor WILEY instantly called upon the see why they have not the power, if so | President of the United States for Fedminded, to raise it to twenty guineas, or | eral aid, and the President, who hapto make calls on the members to dis- pened to be BENJAMIN HARRISON, incharge any debt that may have been stantly responded. Governor WILEY | "I have no hesitation in saying that, while there

furthermore issued his threatened proclamation declaring Shoshone county to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion. President HARRISON, who was at Saratoga when he received Governor WILEY'S appeal for aid, at once sent this telegram to the Secretary of War:

"You will at once send to the scene of disorder adequate force of troops from the nearest station under an officer of rank and discretion, with orders to cooperate with the civil authorities in preserving the peace and protecting life and properry. I snall reach Washington to-night."

Within a few hours after the receipt of this message the regular troops were on their way.

But this did not daunt the strikers They were now in open and frank rebellion, recognizing only the authority of their union leaders and defying that of the State of Idaho and of the United States. The first company of regulars o get near the scene consisted of only 35 men. The strikers blew up railroad bridges in front of them and blocked their progress. The insurgents were all out now and under arms. A force of 300 of them marched to Wallace with 110 non-union men captured in battle, and bringing also the bodies of five more who had been killed. The dead were buried; the living were warned to leave the country and never come back to it.

Another mob of several hundred strikers marched 132 non-union miners to the mouth of Fourth-of-July Canon, near Cataldo. At the entrance to the cañon the prisoners said they were exhausted and refused to march any further. They were robbed, a volley was fired into them which killed twelve and wounded many more, and several others were found later hanging to trees, where the strikers had lynched them. At Wardner 200 non-union men were forced into box cars and coal cars and carried away from the town.

All the non-union mines were now in the hands of the strikers, who placed heavy charges of gunpowder in them, connected with a central point by fuses. If the United States troops came, the strikers announced their intention of fighting them to the death and of beginning the battle by blowing up every mine under their control.

But the regular soldiers were under command of the late Gen. CARLIN, then a Colonel and an officer of cool head and sound judgment. He quietly got his force together until it numbered over 800 men, and then the event turned out as he expected. Valiant talk about resistance to the regulars before the regulars got there was one thing; making that talk good when face to face with the firm lines of the men in United States uniforms was a different thing. The insurrection collapsed. Indictments were found against 167 active spirits, and a number of them were tried, convicted and punished. The regulars did not fire a shot.

How many men were foully murdered, how many shot down in battle with the armed outlaws, how many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property were destroyed in this flerce outbreak of labor union anarchy, will never be exactly known. But it is the memory of that costly and bloody conflict between law and the Miners' Union leaders which is vivid in the minds of the people of Colorado to-day.

The Orchestraless Restaurant.

The proprietors of the "fashionable" restaurants and cafés of Chicago have "cut | negroes. The two other articles on the out the catgut," as the marrowy dialect An of Cook county puts it. No more music injunction was issued from a Federal at dinner and supper. No more sighing soft squeaking of the violin; no more sentimental smiting or comic tickling of the piano. The restaurant managers operate the mines. The trouble began. have determined to save a pretty penny; and they do it under the pretence of saving annoyance to their customers. "My patrons are tired of hearing grand opera murdered and ragtime," one of the lobster lords says.

This is an unworthy gibe at doubtless deserving performers. It may or may not be true that the public is weary of eating and drinking to music. It is likely that since so many less pretentious eating houses have caught the orchestra habit, the gilded halls of the gourmands may prefer silence as less common Juggling or a ballet or sword swallowing, if this last would not be considered disrespectful to the table manners of the patrons, may be substituted for the orchestra. Some conservatives hold that no distraction is necessary, and that

the way to dine is to dine. This is a low view of a great business. If you go to a Boston restaurant, you see thoughtful souls reading. Yet Boston is a musical town and has, or used to have, a municipal brass band. If Boston can dine without music, surely Chicago can. But what will Chicago

have in place of the orchestras? The New York restaurant keepers are shrewd. Music may pall upon them, but, as observers of public and private musical performances, they know that there is nothing like music to set people's tongues going. The restaurant orchestra is the botargo, the shoehorn, the stimulant to the thirst of talk.

The Outlook for Beys.

There are storms ahead for the small boy, but the outlook is not altogether hopeless. The teachers are bound to thrash him, even though they have to do it under the high sounding name of "administering corporal punishment." The teachers met on Saturday night, ate heartily and then discussed the neces sity of whaling bad boys. President COWARD of the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain was called on to tell what he thought of schools and punishment. He believed that the New York schools made too much of what he called "the trimmings," but he believed that in due time these would be abandoned for the essentials of education Now for the important part of Mr. COWARD's address:

"We are not troubled in England over the ques tion of corporal punishment, because there every principal has the right to inflict it when deemed necessary. In many of the larger cities of Eng land there is even now a movement on foot to relathe rules somewhat and vest the same right in the class teachers.

should not be too much corporal punishment, and while it should be used only as a last resort, there is a certain kind of boy that comes from a certain kind of home to whom corporal punishment is a necessity, if anything good is to be made of him. Out of every hundred boys ninety-nine will be have themselves without it, but it is the hundredt boy that is the serious menace to proper discipline in the class room, and in his case the rod should not be spared. Every teacher will at some time find himself between the devil and the deep sea and in such stress that he is driven to do in viola the difficulties of solving the native labor tion of rules what he should be able to do with

THE SUN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1903.

regularity and recognition." "The devil"-does Mr. COWARD thus designate the bad boy? Dr. MYRON T. SCUDDER, principal of the New Paltz Normal School, declared: "I believe in corporal punishment." It is the teacher's creed. But Dr. SCUDDER would not whip all boys. He says:

"The question to my mind is not of the propriety of corporal punishment, but how it can be exercised within the proper limitations. Would I whip a child for lying? No. For stealing? No. Disbedience and disrespect for elders are the only corporal punishment." Some hope of happiness for the small

boy. He can lie and steal without fear of Dr. SCUDDER. Dr. BERNARD CRONson, principal of Public School 125, is one who longs to inflict corporal punishment. Hear him:

"I cannot understand how anybody out of Eden can dress himself without clothes, nor how any one could sneeze without a nasal appendage, nor how you can correct a boy with the articles of confederation. Nor do I understand how it is going to make an incorrigible boy good to parole him in the custody of an aged female missionary. And yet there is a higher power than the Board of Superintendents and higher even than the Board of Commissioners, and that power requires of you that you make that bad boy a moral being."

Dr. CRONSON committed a serious tactical blunder. He has driven the 'aged female missionaries' to the opposition. But the physicians are for corporal punishment, too. Will it help business? Dr P DAVID SCHULTZ spoke:

"Love, moral suasion and the Ten Command nents are all right, but let me tell you these little fellows in your class will control the situation every extent of the territory. Among other duties may also be mentioned that of providing time if you have not the right to inflict corporal punishment on them. If you have that right I do not think you would be called upon very often to use it, but it is important that you should have it and that the boys should know it."

Man teachers should be allowed to nflict corporal punishment, but not women, said Ossian Lang. Probably he believes women are not strong enough to do justice to the boys. The teachers had a pleasant evening. They do not seem to have made much progress toward corporal punishment, but they freed their minds of various thoughts. So far the small boy is ahead. He is safe from the ferule, the switch and the slipper, except within the sacred precincts of his home; and when the police find time they will make rules prohibiting parents from spanking their children.

We have received a number of the International Socialist Review, published at Chicago, in which are marked for our special consideration three articles on the negro question. The first of these is by the now obscure labor agitator, EUGENE V DEBS. and its purport is indicated in the declaration that "Socialists should with pride proclaim their sympathy with and fealty to the black race, and if any there be who hesitate to avow themselves, in the face of ignorant and unreasoning prejudice, they lack the true spirit of the slavery destroying revolutionary movement." The inference of the second clause is that all Socialists do not agree with DEBS as to fellowship with subject are to the same general effect, and in them also so earnest an effort is made to overcome prejudice against the negroes that the existence if not prevalence of the hostile feeling among the Socialists seems

Mr. ODELL was met at the station in Washington by Representative LITTAUER. - New York Herald. And why not? Why shouldn't he be? Perhaps it was the occasion for a financial

THE DAY.

Thanksgiving. For all the joys of life and sense Which bring to sorrow recompense For sunny day and starlit night, For river's rush and wild bird's flight

For healing wind and cooling rain, For crowded mows and bins of grain For griefs that go and hopes that stay Unto the Lord give thanks to-day For brain that gives its swift command, For seeing eye and serving hand, For willing feet, that daily go Upon life's errands to and fro; For chance to serve our fellow man And work with God in nature's plan For cheering friendships, loves that stay Unto the Lord give thanks to-day ROCK ELM, Wis. NINETTE M. LOWATER.

> Rest from honest labor Join the hymn of praise Draw your chair in, neighbor, Tis the day of days. Oh, the joy of living, Health, and lots of work Bless us, 'tis Thanksgiving-Take a slice of "turk"!

Children's faces shining Visions bright is twining Of their future years. Years, in whose embraces Shadows shall not lurk; Bless their sunny faces-Neighbor, try that "turk"

Things that are depressing

Let us all forget

Mother, pass the dressing

Tis the finest yet! See, the sun is smiling Brightly thro' the murk, Happy hours beguiling-Neighbor, some more "turk" Better days before us.

Peace and plenty now; Blue skies beaming o'er us Joy on every brow.

Business just a-humming. Neighbor, now, don't shirk See, the mince is coming-Finish up that "turk"! EUGENE GEARY.

Some sing the praises of the sword. Beloved of vallant men; Some others praise the pen. From Klondike fields to Mexico Manila to New York, Now comes the day devoted to

The humble knife and fork.

The Fork Is Mightler Than the Sword.

The Best Thanks of All. If you can't be thankful for much Be thankful for what you've got For these little thanks are a crutch But you'll feel most thankful of all If you can honestly say

you've helped on somebody else

A ROUTE INTO THE HEART OF BELGIUM AND CONGOLAND. SOUTH AMERICA. Letter From the Belgian Consul in New

"Romance of Swazieland," &c., discusses

queston. In the same volume there appears a review of the problem in West and West

Central Africa, by W. R. Stewart, late of the

Niger Company, treating of the inhabitants,

religion, administration, land tenure, labor,

missions and education in British West Africa

Coming on the heels of the recent British

attacks on the management of the Congo,

the latter work is highly interesting just

statements, at present being served up to that section of the British public which ap-

pears to have an insatiable appetite, not to say penchant, for anything which it can

ministration: "Turning to the Congo Free

State, the general division of the territory

from an administrative point of view, is based on the districts, at the head of each

of which is a District Commissioner repre-

assisted by sub-commissioners, but is alone responsible for the good order of his district.

the State lays great stress, are to maintain

friendly relations with the natives and

wherever possible to prevent or patch up

ntertribal disputes they are also charged

with abolishing as far as possible barbarous

customs, and especially human sacrifice

and cannibalism, still practised over a large

transport, engaging porters and seeing

that no abuses of conscripted labor are com-mitted. Where the district is subdivided

into zones, these sub-commissioners are also

nanders of the different stations in his dis-

rict Commissioner is the native chief or chiefs

of the district. The institution and recogni-

tion of these are encouraged by the State

in order to improve the relations between

it and the natives, to consolidate authority over individuals, to ameliorate their condi-

over individuals, to ameliorate their condition "and to facil the their regular contribution to the development of the country. The chiefs have as a rule to be first recognized as such by native custom and are then officially recognized by the Government and receive a certificate to that effect. They are allowed to exercise their usual authority according to native usage and custom, provided the same be not contrary to public order and is in accordance with the laws of the State. They are held personally responsible for their tribe's supply of public labor, as notified to them annually. The acknowledged native chief's now number 258. "The safeguards provided by the cooperation of the chiefs and the supervision of the central authority are now on the Congo supplemented, as far as human action under such conditions can go, by a very thorough organization of the judicial side of the Government." It has pleased many of the critical the

by agents of the concessionaire comp

of keeping a sharp control over these i-independent individuals; secondly, to

semi-independent individuals; secondly, to the want of experience of early officials and thirdly, to the lack of trained colonial servants whose known antecedents and con-stitutions fitted them for isolated and arduous

stitutions fitted them for isolated and arduous responsibility in an unhealthy tropical and savage country. It is only right to add, however, that though isolated misdeeds may still continue to occur here as everywhere else, the measures now in force guard as far as possible against a repetition of the

former regrettable occurrences; and where these occur the offenders are brought to trial without delay."

5,641.
Mr. Stewart adds: "Assistance is rendered to the missions by the State government by giving them the enjoyment of the land necessary for cultivation and by granting subsidies or reduced taxes, and considerable help is afforded by local officials where the opportunity arises"

tunity arises."

Does this look as if the Catholic Belgians had a monopoly, or wanted to crowd the Protestant missionaries out, as has been charged by some overzealous reverend gentleman?

PIERRE MALI, Belgian Consul.

New YORK, Nov. 24.

Gilt Frames for Pictures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will some one

who knows, or even thinks he knows, please tell me

why ninety-nine out of a hundred pictures in art

tark frames would sometimes give a better effect

No artist puts gold or yellow into every picture he

The Bird of To-day

With a sense of the eternal fitness of things, he

The Phoenix was rising from its ashes.
"They ought to be thankful I'm not a turkey.

xclaimed the bird. "Just think how many times I

Spreading his wings, he prepared to enjoy a new

galleries have gilt frames? It seems to

reluctantly approached the block.

ould be warmed over!"

responsible to him, as are also the com-

trict. In close cooperation with the Dis

principal instructions, on which

senting the State. The Commissioner

construe into an 'African atrocity.'

On pages 210-13, Mr. Stewart the following description of the Congo

and in the Congo Free State.

In the treaty between Brazil and Bolivia York on Affairs in the Free State. by which the latter republic relinquishes all TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having claims to the territory of Acre, Brazil agrees noticed the interest you have taken and the to build a railroad around the falls of the fairness you have shown in the Congo controversy, I respectfully beg to call your atten-Madeira River and admits the perpetual ion to a book recently published in London right of Bolivia to utilize this great route (Chapman & Hall) having the title, "The Native Problem in South Africa," in which Mr. Alexander Davis, author of "Umbandine," to the Atlantic.

The Madeira is the largest tributary of the Amazon. It discharges into the greatest of rivers no less than an average of 1,400,000 cubic feet of water a second, which is larger than the flood discharge through the channel of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico. In times of extreme high water, 1,600,000 cubic feet a second have passed the mouth of the Red River in Louisiana; but so much has always escaped by the collapse of levees below the Red River that the lower end of the Mississippi channe has never carried more than 1,200,000 cubic

now as it presents the views of an Englishman who has lived for years in the West of feet a second. Africa and whose unbiassed and unasked for testimony will no doubt carry the great-This comparison gives an idea of the enormous outflow from the mouth of the Madeira. Below the obstacles in the upper Referring to the Congo in his opening reriver the Madeira flows through the almarks, the author says: "It has been deemed advisable to include the latter rather more luvial plain, about 700 miles to the Amazon, with a peaceful though somewhat rapid ully than other foreign colonies in the scope current and a depth nowhere less than sixof this brief review, as, in the first place, this State, lying midway between West teen feet at low water; while in places the Africa proper and South Africa, presents depth exceeds 500 feet. At its mouth the river is 8,200 feet wide. Its course is strewn problems common to both and shows the latest experiments resulting from modern with islands, with wide channels between, solution; and, in the second place, affording ample passage room for the largest in order to examine conditions there in the steamboats light of common sense in view of the vas amount of nonsensical and exaggerated

This river has always been the main highway between the plains of the Amazon and the plateaus of Bolivia. Unfortunately, soon after the large Beni and Mamore rivers of Bolivia unite on the Brazilian frontier to form the Madeira, the river passes across a zone of granitic rocks. 240 miles in width, forming rapids and cascades. The highest fall has a drop of forty feet, and the others vary from thirty feet to a few inches. In this stretch of 240 miles the native boatmen have to haul their boats and freight around the forty-six falls, so laborious a process that from two to three months are required to make the ascent from the lower to the upper reaches.

There has been much discussion twenty years over the improvement of this part of the Madeira. Though there are a few falls of considerable height, the total incline of the river bed throughout these 240 miles scarcely exceeds 200 feet. Engineers have discussed the practicability of making lateral canals around the chief obstacles and improving navigation in other places: but Brazil did not care assume the great cost which this scheme would involve. The idea of building a railroad around the falls seemed more hopeful, and preliminary steps were taken to carry out the plan, but the enterprise was not pushed beyond the initial stages.

Brazil has now agreed to build the railroad and thus completely circumvent the obstacles in the Madeira. When the road is in operation the cost of transport between the land and water routes will, of course, add something to the price of transportation: but Brazil will secure a splendid route across the southern part of her territory and Bolivia will have what she sorely needs an outlet to the Atlantic. Her expo an outset to the Atlantic. Her exports are now carried, at great expense, only to the Pacific, where they are still many thousands of miles from markets. Few of her products that are less valuable than silver. tin and copper can bear the high tax of such expensive transportation. In fact, while her mines are the greatest resources of Ballius, the cent of marketing the metals. plemented, as far as human action under such conditions can go, by a very thorough organization of the judicial side of the Government.

"It has pleased many of the critical theorists who have attacked the Congo Free State to say that this latter has been established merely as a blind to the actions of the administration. It may be merely remarked that no infant, struggling State is likely to go to the great expense of such an elaborate and widely organized system of justice as has now been called into existence on the Congo pour rire, and furthermore that jurists of the character of those now serving on the Congo are not those capable of lending themselves to such practices. A certain amount of latitude must of course be made for the different conditions in individual countries, especially when in a state of savagery; but, generally speaking, the Congo tribunals do their duty as well as similar ones in British colonies.

"The sovereign and Government of the Congo Free State have stated over and over again that they desire justice to be rendered impartially, and that as it is necessary that offences committed by natives should not remain unpunished, so penal laws must also be applied to the whites who are guilty of illegal doings. The mere fact of having constituted a superior court of appeal with Judges of different nationalities and of appointing foreign lawyers and Magistrates as Judges and officials of the lower courts in the interior of the country is a proof, and a more than evident guarantee, of the impartiality and seriousness of the judicial administration aimed at. The writer holds no brief for the Congo Free State—rather the contrary, in fact; but in common fairness, after a very lengthy study of its judicial machinery, laws and decrees, and the instructions given to its officials, he finds it difficult to conceive what more King Leopold could have done to safeguard its internal affairs than has now been done—siven the peculiar conditions of the country. The abuses which have been due, as far as one Rollyis the cost of marketing the metals has for years retarded the further ment of the mining industries.

THE THOUGHT LIFTERS. Discouragement for Them from the Scranton

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a co sequence of the publication of my communica-tion in THE SUN of Nov. 20, on the subject of the dynamic effect of concentrated cumulative man thought, I am overwhelmed by letters o quiry, now numbering over 500, and I beg THE SUN to say how impossible it is for me to reply to these numerous letters personally, but that I am pre-paring a pamphlet on the subject, and will gladly all a copy to each of the letter writers free of all

charge, as soon as it is out of press. If your correspondent whose letter appears it your issue of Nov. 23 over the signature "Pro Bono Publico" will send me his address I will be pleased also to mail him a copy free. He will therein learn that it is not possible to lift any material object to any height, no matter how great the multitude who concentrate their thought upon the object. That it can be overturned I admit, but raised or

With the aid of a few friends I can at any time topple a heavy chair from a table or overturn it upon the floor; but I defy "Pro Bono Publico," with any number of cooperators, to lift the object on inch. This disposes of his theory of the building of the Pyramids. He forgets I said the destruct tion of the Brooklyn Bridge would be due to "the constantly augmented synchronous oscillations of the structure," and there would not be one pound of it lifted. Prof. MIRABILE VISU SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Pro Bono Publico" is satirically dynamic at the expense of a well meaning Scranton professor who thinks that heavy material objects can be moved by thought lifting. As this theory merely resolves itself into a question of degree, there is absolute! no reason why a feat of this kind should not b accomplished-some day.

Thought reading, thought transference and thought lifting are all in their infancy as yet, and curious mistakes are made on account of the lack of concentration of thought.

Once on a time I had a personal experience of, I regret to say, the failure of one of these metaphysicians. I was placed blindfolded in the middle of the room, to do I knew not what, while every one tried to concentrate his attention on what had been prearranged. A sudden impulse—some-body must have been thinking of the same thing compelled me to turn out all the gas. This created a feminine pandemonium, entirely uncalled for. I have never been able to discover where the conentration of thought came from that made do this. Probably the idea that such experiments should be conducted in the dark was uppermost in my own and other minds. a that time I have developed into a ver-

good subject, and it is quite on the cards that, in conjunction with a few other choice concentrated spirits, I may later on become dynamic enough to bore tunnels without the necessity of ditching the greater part of a greater city. H. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

these occur the offenders are brought to trial without delay." In the chapter on land tenure, page 214, the author says: "Nothing is more astounding in regard to the present Congo campaign in this country—to take a very flagrant case in point—than the utter ignorance displayed by Those who, while violently denouncing every detail of Congo administration, appear to be totally unaware of the past history of social evolution, of modern civilization in Europe, and of the conditions existing in other African countries at the present day." Mr. Stewart goes on to show that the system of land tenure in the Congo is practically the same as is the neighboring British colonies, and he insists on the benefits which are to result from the system. He also gives full stations in the Congo, as follows: Catholics: Churches, 18, missionaries, 160 men and 84 women; stations, 44, schools, 25; members, 18,973; scholars, 5,515. Protestants: Churches, 8; missionaries, 221; stations, 40; communicants, 6,521; scholars, week day, 10,162; scholars, Sunday school, 5,641. Mr. Stewart adds: "Assistance is rendered Doesn't Believe the Thought Lifters Built the Pyramids.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have heard the theory advanced by the Scranton professor and "Pro Bono Publico" so often that I must come in to say a few words. No one who has seen the temples and Pyramids of the Egyptians in Africa will condescend to think for one moment that "thought builders built what has been and is considered one of the wonders of the world. It may be just to try to overlook the criterion of persons who have never seen the temples or the Pyramids and who believe them mythical. But who can ascend to the summit and contemplate in silence the surrounding expanse of land and yet believe that these monuments of past ages were builded merely by concentration of thought? I have walked up and down the Washington

nonument in Washington, D. C., and not for one noment do I believe it was built up by fairles or any imaginary or fantastic genil of "The Arabian Nights. Eminent and well versed men in the science of

engineering and architecture, who have studied the temples and Pyramids from every angle and circle, color and shade most carefully, have seldom aints, yet he invariably surrounds it with a band of old of varying width when finished. New YORK, Nov. 24. TORY. if at all seriously advanced such valueless data for the solution of how the black skinned Egyptians built their monuments. Franting, for the sake of argument, that there The first turkey was strutting in the barnyard.
"No doubt," he mused as he observed Adam's apparel. "I shall be dressed with fig leaves."

is truth in "thought builders," how is it possible that less mysterious things have never been solved? NEW YORK.

Why the British War Office Is Liked. From the St. James's Gazette.

Three years ago, in time of need, the City of London raised, equipped and sent to South Africa 5,000 City of London Imperial Volunteers, free of all ex- i to learn him lesens. He is juste like his fatherpense to the War Office. The War Office to-day is not able, or is not willing, to provide the Lord him. I wante him to get it, and don't pay no atentiagor with the usual escort of 100 Regulars.

BRITISH SLANG WHANGERS.

Collection of the Hard Names Applied to Chamberlain

The high plane upon which political discussion proceeds in England is indicated by a correspondent of the Birmingham Daily Post, who has taken from the columns of five Radical newspapers the epithets recently applied to Joseph Chamberlain

Some of them follow: The Artful Dodger. Imperialist Knave. Political Hamstringer. Miserable Trickster. Great Panjandrum. Hungry Nose. Brummagem Bagman. Impudent Trickster. Lie-Factor.

Crafty Muddler. Lying Campaigner. Little Loafer Vulgar Ranter Red Herring Tratler Colossal Humbug. Arch Diddler. Red-Handed Despot. Bankrupt Statesman Stinners Fellow

JAPAN AND CHINA. Japanese Predicts War, and Success

for His Country. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I believe war between Japan and Russia, and that the vholesale destruction of the Russian Navy off Corea will follow. The movement of the apanese fleets reported this morning seen o me to portend a probable decision of the

ar Eastern question In my opinion, Japan decided on its course long ago, and has simply been awaiting an advantage in the strategy; and that opadvantage in the strategy; and that opportune moment is coming now. With the Russian squadron inside of Port Arthur, Japan would be at a disadvantage. She has wanted to induce the whole Russian fleet to moveoutside of the port, where there may be a decisive conflict. There is no question about a brilliant Japanese victory in the naval war. After that, Port Arthur would be a bird in cage and be surrendered or destroyed like a crippled bird before breakfast!

be a bird in cage and be surrendered or destroyed like a crippled bird before breakfast!

Probably the Japanese would land in two parties, the one at Shanhaikwan, to start on a long expedition to meet the other force from the Corean boundary, and then would attack Port Arthur from both the sea and the land. After the surrender of Port Arthur there might be many field fights and a pretiviong continuance of the war, but in my opinion Russia would tire of the struggle before the Japanese, for the Russian financial condition will hardly stand the strain of a longwar with a vast army. Japan, in spite of her own financial straits, is not likely to have much difficulty in keeping her entire army in the field for several years. A mighty oak cannot stand where a tender and weak reed will hold its own.

My friends at Pekin write to me that the whole of the Chinese are converted to favor the Japanese, who, they believe, will be as able as they are determined to restore Manchuria to China. Many Japanese have long been engaged in the effort to convert Chinamen to their side by the means of education, religion and in many other ways; and it seems that finally they have been successful.

New York, Nov. 24.

K. Nakamura

An American's Reasons for Thanks.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Let us

be thankful to Almighty God for all the bless

ings he has showered and is showering upon the American nation in material things. Let us be thankful for the way in which He has led the American people in the paths of duty and honor in the years that are past. Let us be thankful for the clear conception He has given the American people of their obligations for the future, toward the oppressed of their own and all lands.

Let us be thankful for the spirit of loyals

and gratitude in which the American people have always responded to these leadings and Let us be thankful for Abraham Lincoln and

he removal of the curse of slavery from our midst, heavy as was the price we paid for its Let us be thankful for the sense of duty dis

played by our brethren of the South in accept ing the verdict of the civil war, and for the energy they have put forth in building up the New South Let us be thankful for the patriotism of the North and the South in promptly responding to the call for military and naval service when

the crisis of the Spanish war was upon u Let us be thankful for the inspiration to duty which always animates our army and navy when the call to action comes. Let us be thankful for the "Stars and Stripes." which proclaims liberty to all, when flung to

the sun kissed breezes of the Pacific, or the icy winds of the Arctic. Let us be thankful that we can point to that flag in any part of the world, and with the words: "That is my country's flag," rest safely

under its folds. Let us be thankful for that American spiri viduality which can always on to "with the hour produce the man Let us be thankful for the examples left u by the lives of America's glorious dead. Let us be thankful for the magnificent contributions continually being given by Ameri

cans to the cause of American education and Let us be thankful for the free public school of America with their sixteen millions American boys and girls.

Let us be thankful for the army of devote men and women, who in teaching these si teen million school children are building America of the future Let us be thankful for that other army

devoted workers, who, either in the pulpits a missions of our own land, or in foreign a are doing Christ's work upon earth. Let us be thankful for that realizat obligation to duty which enables the Amecan people always to take to heart what the poet meant when he wrote

For the cause that lacks assistance. For the wrong that needs resistance For the future in the distance And the good that we can do. Let us be thankful that we are Americans WALTER J. BALLARD

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 25. urlosity About Dr. Wood's Apache Record TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wou e very much obliged for answers to the fo

against the Indians: 1. How is it he commanded a detachment of troops when the army regulations specifically prohibit an officer of the Medical Corps from commanding troops except in the medic department?

lowing questions about Gen. Wood's service

2. How many men were there in the detachment'

3. Was he engaged against the Indians any skirmish? 4. Did he see a hostile Indian?

5. Did he capture Geronimo?6. What was the length of the campaig 7. Did he receive the medal of honor in 180 for any other reason than because his appoint ment as Colonel of Volunteers was conte

plated? NEW YORK, Nov. 25. New Zealand Nepotison.

From the St. James's Gazett One of the Independent members of the New Zealand Parliament has been attacking the Premier Mr. Seddon, on the score of undue nepotism. According to his statement, Mr. Seddon's own salar, "direct and indirect," reaches the respectable figure of £3,000 per annum: Mr. Seddon's daughter, who accompanies him everywhere as private secretary receives £300 a year in salary and travelling ex penses; a son, who served in South Africa, draw-er200 as a "military expert," plus 15 shillings a day 8 travelling expenses; a brother dips into the New Zealand Treasury to the extent of £450; a son-in law £300, and a nephew £200.

Cambridge Yearns for Girton

From the Granta, Cambridge.

Does it ever occur to the heads of our college. and the good ladies who preside over the sist institutions of Newnham and Girton, that in stead discouraging any rapprochement between the two elements in Cambridge they drive many men int unworthy and clandestine affections on the or hand, and bring up girls in a hornouse atmospher on the other? We do not propose a wholecals matr monial market between Gircon and the university and more frequent garden parties in summer.

Forcible Friend of Elucation From the St. James's Gogatt.

A school teacher has received the following not m the mother of one of her pupils: "Dear Mis-You writ me about whiping Sammy. I herby give you permission to beet him envilme it is necessary

Victor He wise

GOSSI

thousand that sed wisest. is no no that Mr. the fire said to exposur lungs. The "Captair polished

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